# Times

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#### The Centennial Celebration.

The people of the District are to be congratulated upon the fair measure of success that yesterday attended their efforts to celebrate the centennial of the nation's Capital. It is no disparagement to them to say that the character and scope of the celebration was altogether inadequate to the occasion; but what there was of it was fairly good.

The military display especially was admirable in spite of the comparatively small number of troops in line, but nevertheless the parade was perfect of its kind, as all such things are when planned and executed by General Miles. His processions invariably move on the instant of the time set, and no matter how composite of regular and citizen troops, civic societies, and lines of carriages always bunches and unnecessary halts. The marching and alignment of the artillery, cavalry, marines, jackies, National Guard, and Naval Reserve were admirable, and the same may be said with truth of the High School Regiment and visiting troops. For the first time in the history of Washington processions, automobiles carrying members of legations formed a noticeable feature. Dignity and good taste marked the ceremonies at the White House and Pauncelote Treaty the engagement by the the Capitol. Considering the nominal means at their command, the local committee deserve praise for what they were able to accomplish.

We hope, however, that the day is coming when the idea will dawn upon the country that the citizens of Washington should not be called upon as frequently as they now are to meet the expense of celebrations which are national in their character and which, therefore, should be provided for by Congressional appropriations The American people ought to remember that the place which as the Capital of the United States is great, as a city is small, and that a great public function like the cerementes of a Presidential inauguration once in four years is about as much as its public-spirited business men and residents can stand, or should be asked to. A more liberal-minded community cannot be found that it shall always be open to call to locally furnish means for Government celebrations. The burden should be more evenly distributed, and this is a consideration to which it is eminently proper to

## The Criminal Problem.

ant Policeman," the writer who goes under the name of Josiah Flynt tells some interesting things about the inhabitants of that limbo known as "hoboland." As air, water and ether are not separate and distinct, but thoroughly mingled in varying proportions, so the world of the tramp and the criminal, while practically unknown to the respectable circles of society, is not separated from it by any wall but interpenetrates the life of every city and town and village. Mr. Flynt ha studied this world as few men have, and his observations are interesting and valuable

His view of the criminal classes is rather different from that entertained by the average man. There was a time when the criminal was regarded as a human wolf, a devil, a creature with a lost soul and abnormally sharp brain. Theologians had him ticketed and placed in a nook by himself, and some of their followers regarded him with what may be called the comfortable certainty that he was an excuse for the existence of hell. They saw the desirability of having the fear of fu ture punishment as a sort of police regulation for the human conscience; they did not wish to say that any of their neighbors would positively be condemned to endless torment, but how, they asked, could justice dispose of the burglar, the pickpocket, the murderer, except by making of them horrible examples? They were outcasts, outside the range of human

Then came in the scientific view; and the criminal was seen as a degenerate, not morally responsible. He was regarded more as a wild beast and less as fiend; but while this view took some of the hatred out of the minds of his fellow citizens, it did not wean them from a cold-blooded indifference to his fate. Mr Flynt's view is not exactly like either of these. It is sane, wholesome, and distinguished by common sense.

He divides criminals into classes. There are, he says, in every State, districts and communities in which the people are natural criminals and vagrants; in which the scale of morality is low, through rever sion to something like the primitive sayage. Of such a type are the "poor whites" of the South, and many of the "hoboes" of the North. Such settlements are made up of the descendants of men who had neither energy nor honesty, and all the minor social sins are common among them. They sometimes develop criminals of the brute type, but not often intelligent rascals. The intelligent criminal comes from another sphere. He is a street Arab in his youth, associating during the formative years of his life with men who are familiar with crime. He takes up thicking just as he would take up a trade If he had been brought up differently, and he goes into a daring burglary or swindling scheme as the man in Wall Street goes into the stock market-because it is his way of making money. He may have a wife and family, and be devoted to them; he may have many good qualities; but he

is dangerous to the welfare of society. Obviously, the easiest way to get rid of this criminal is to prevent his existence by taking away his environment. The usual facilities possessed by these older

oliege scittement and the junior repub- settlers for knowing or learning of the ic can do considerably more with this hiding places of treasure, jewels, furs, problem than the city missionary or the and rare objects of art have given them prison chaplain. But in Mr. Flynt's opin- an advantage in plundering possessed by en the great need in this matter is prison no other corrupting element. In fact, it reform. He does not believe in making is alleged that the missionaries have been things too easy for the prisoner, but con- | and are the most successful looters in tends that short, severe sentences are the field-many of them having won inbest. He emphatically disapproves of a dependent fortunes in a few months. jall system which throws the younger offencers into the company of the older ones-and most of our jails do that. Such institutions are to the criminal what the public school is to the honest man. This fact ought to be evident to anybody with an ordinary amount of common sense.

### Kill the Trenty!

Every day at the Capitol lets fresh dayight into the amazing Hay-Pauncefote Freaty and every hour of debate seems to drive additional nails in its coffin. Nois that the chance that the iniquity will be ratified in any form, or with any changes or amendments, is rapidly growing less and less.

The proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday appear significant of this. Throughout all the discussion of the convention ber of facts cleverly concealed under the the great interest of the occasion lies in language of the document from attracting public attention. That is no longer possible. The Administration flattered itself that, given success at the polls in November, it would be easily able to 3am the stants, did not happer until 1811, and the Hay-Pauncefote business through in exactly the manner and on the terms required by Lord Salisbury. But many Senators have taken time during the recess to study the Treaty, particularly in its relations to the null and void Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which it is designed to clothe with a life never before possessed, and fasten upon the United States as fully as if the old agreement had been entered the bells and toot the horns and make manage to preserve intervals and to avoid upon and maintained in good faith by Great Britain something which never hap-It is not unnatural that there should be

a divergence of expressed opinion between the American and British elements in the Senate. The former, as represented by Senator Beveridge in Tuesday's debate, holds that under the wording of the Hay-United States never to fortify, colonize, or occupy, whether directly or indirectly, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or to assume or exercise any dominion therein, made in the first article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, would be revived, and would prevent this Government from acquiring the territory necessary for the purposes of canal construction, maintenance, and control. Senator Lodge does not take that view, though why, we are unable to see. If the Clayton-Bulwer prohibition were given life it is impossible to conceive how it could be construed so as to permit this Government to acquire by a practically unlimited lease possesin the Union; but it is too much to expect | sion of and jurisdiction over a strip of territory across one part of Central America and lying in the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as is proposed. If the call the attention of the President and us not to do that very thing, "directly or principal matters involved in the Con-

> The country is indebted to Senator Mason for raising the important point that the revived Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would forever bar us from annexing a Central American State or any territory on the isthmus, no matter what in future might be the necessity for such action, or the anxiety of the Central American Governments or people to be annexed. If the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty should be ratified even with the Davis and Teller amendments added, the prohibition would still come into full life and activity, and there s not the least ground for reasonable doubt that it would be invoked against us by Great Britain and the other Powers of Europe whom the British Government has shrewdly arranged to engage as allies to help it see that we do not violate or evade our obligations as England did hers in 1862 Thus our hands would be tied in Central America in perpetuity, for the United States would never be in a position to acquire or to colonize, occupy or exercise lominion in that region without the consent of all and singular the adherents signatory to the Hay-Pauncefote Conven-

Is it worth while to surrender our fre hand in the Western Hemisphere to the Concert of Europe, merely that Mr. John Hay may save his face, and be able to perform some of his promises to Great Britain? We think not. The more these sly and cunning British canal treaties are sifted, the more evident it becomes that they would be dangerous if everything in them were canceled but the preambles and signatures. The duty of the Senate is as clear as possible. It is to reject the Hav-Pauncefote Treaty, join with the House in declaring the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty dead and buried, and then proceed to pass the Hepburn-Morgan Nicaragua Canal Lill.

Missionary Loot in China. We were glad to learn from one of our Pekin despatches yesterday that the question of indemnity for missionaries is in a fair way to solve itself, and so relieve the Administration of considerable embarrassment in dealing with the Chinese Government.

Perhaps because of experience with the Sultan of Turkey in the matter of the Armenian claims, the missionaries in But our guess is that a reading of the letter Thina have deemed it wise not to wait for indemnity for their personal losses at the hands of the imperial authorities, but to reimburse themselves by resort to the pore direct and satisfactory remedy of loot. On general principles, most, if not all, of them, have filed their claims in Washington, but if what we hear from China be true, anything they may recover in that direction will be so much velvet.

It is stated on the authority of th British Minister at Pekin, supported by the general opinion of his colleagues, that the zeal and discrimination with which the missionaries and their favorite converts have "spoiled the Egyptiana" is beyoud admiration. It appears that the un-

It would be ungenerous and indecent on the part of the Administration to enquire into such matters too closely, or to think of deducting loot from claims; besides which it is improbable that the missionaries could be brought to an accounting. They doubtless would say that what they have appropriated they regard in the light of an emergency fund, and nobody ever heard of an emergency fund being accounted for. Nevertheless the fact that these suffering religionists have taken counsel of the mammon of unrighteousness and have replenished their depleted strong body knows what the next week may bring boxes "some twenty, some fifty, and some forth, but today the consensus of opinion an hundred fold," Mr. McKinley will not feel compelled to stay awake nights to prosecute claims for them at the court of his shy friend the Empress Dowager.

There will be an impromptu individual and aggregate centennial celebration on our hands in a little over two weeks which will make all the neighboring centennials look small. We refer to the centennial last winter and spring the friends of the anniversary of the year 1801, which will British alliance managed to keep a num- usher in the twentieth century. Perhaps the reflection that not every generation gets a chance to see the birth of a new century. Probably very few now living were alive one hundred years ago. Pope Leo, who is among earth's oldest inhab venerable Queen Victoria's career did not begin until 1819. Most people who appeared during the first three decades of the nineteenth century have passed away, and in the ordinary course of nature there will be precious few of us who sit up to see the New Year and century in who will take the slightest interest in the similar event one hundred years ahead. Alas! We shall all be Ichabod and Dennis and our grand or great-grandchildren will ring themselves very ill with eggnog.

> News from Constantinople is to the ef fect that the Sultan was exceeedingly cordial to Captain Chester, of the battleship Kentucky, at dinner the other day; sald "Glad to see you aboard, sir!" and "How!" several times, and bent his imperial elbow in the most friendly fashion. In short, Abdul Hamid showed in every way he could that the appearance of the Kentucky was only regarded as a sort of letter of introduction for the Cramps, and was not resented in the smallest degree.

> We shall be glad if the proceedings yes terday have chanced to give an impetus to the White House enlargement project. Mr. McKinley has borne with his cramped quarters for four long years withou complaint. For the next four the nation ought to give him room enough to turn around in, and the work cannot be inaugurated too soon.

The declaration of Herr Dr. von Holleben, published in several papers yesterday, that the German Government never intended to impose impossible terms upon China, and has always stood by the doctrine of the American note of July 3, ought to set at rest any surviving doubts of the Kaiser's good faith. His present attitude appears to be quite that of the United States, England, and Japan, and the fact should render it easy to arrange the final diplomatic agreements and details at Pekin without further difficulty text means what it says, it would bind Indeed, Dr. von Holleben regards the cert discussions as out of the way, and the road to a complete settlement as open and comparatively smooth.

An international municipal government omposed of army officers has been established at Pekin. We are not sure whether or not it will have power to grant franchises for light, heat, power, and traction facilities, or to let sewer and water works contracts. But the enterprising friends of the Administration who have a corner on concessions in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines ought to be on the alert, or something may possibly escape them.

## The Senate as a Regulator.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) There is no particular reason why an ald be surprised at the report of the probabic postponement of a vote on the Ship Subsidy bill the Senate until after the holiday reves. The nort session of Congress is a had time for new legislation, as the attention of the members is sually concentrated upon the consideration of sary appropriation bills. Moreover, the Senate is not a vest-pocket legislature through which any bill may be "jammed" at the nod of a boss. s fortunate that we still have one parliamentary body in the United States which is truly assembly, and in which the traditional rights of minorities are still held in

## (Frem the Boston Herald.)

Congressman Fitzgerald's motion to make Conssman Littlefield's anti-canteen amendment apply to the Congressional restaurants, as well as to the army camps, failed because there is already rule on the books of both houses of Congress forbidding the sale of liquor in the Capitol, And there is a long list of drinks printed upon a card for the information of whom it may co cern, including several varieties of whisky. These ards lie upon the tables with the regular bills of fare.

The Subsidy Bill. (From the Philadelphia North American.) The people are not demanding the passage of the bill, and the party is no more pledged to its platform than it is pledged to the repeal of the navigation laws. Instead of being a measure to promote American commerce, it is a mere steal by millionaires, whose success will er courage other millionaires to raid the Treasury in like manner. It does not rise even to the dignity of class legislation. It is clique legislation The bill is being pushed in direct define letter of the President's warning to Congress against extravagance.

From the Hartford Courant.) We don't know whether the text of that letter which General Chaffee wrote to Marshal von Waldersee about the looting will be made public not. Considerations of policy may prevent. would make us all prouder of Chaffee as American soldier and gentleman than ever,

## A Lone Star State Sentiment.

(From the Houston Post.) The Democracy has nothing to be aslamed of to discourage it. It has survived worse de feats and then ridden triumphantly into power. It has half the nation on its side, and that half, too, the clean, unselfishly patriotic, and unpur

## The Oleomargarine Tax.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

It is a fraud to sell obsonargarine for batter, but it may be doubted whether it is quite the proper thing for Congress to tax one industry out of existence in order to enable another dustry to make more money. The principle the bill passed by the House last week is caps of many adaptations, and if it were carried to logical extreme there might be many indust that would suffer from its application.

### GAUM'S NEW NAVAL STATION. AN ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHELD.

Civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox. U. S. N., to Be Pinced in Charge.

NEW YORK, Dgc, 12.-Civil Engineer Lemard M. Cox, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time as assistant to Capt. Peter C. Asserson in the department of yards and docks, will be placed in charge of the new naval station to be created on the island of Guam. He will build the navy yard to be located at that place, it being the intention of the Navy Department to spend about \$1,000,000 in this work. Mr. Cox's orders will likely be issued by Secretary Long some time this week or early

The recent typhoen which destroyed the cruizer Yogemite at Guam has hastened the Navy Department in the matter of locating a naval station on the island coal station was established on the island some time ago, when a coal pler was con-structed. Now a regular navy yard, with machine shops and other auxiliary ma-chinery, will be established on the island. United States Government vessels fre quently need repairing when far away from the navy yards at Mare Island, Cal., and Cavite.

At present Mr. Cox is on a naval board at the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, considering the reconstruction of a wooden dry dock of stone and con-crete. He has been in Philadelphia for several weeks, but is expected back at the Brooklyn yard the latter part of this week. It has not yet been determined who will succeed him him at the Brooklyn yard. Sending Mr. Cox to Guam, it is said, al-most assures Lieutenant Goodrich the chiefship of the civil engineering department of the local navy yard

#### TO BE PUT UP AT AUCTION. Public Bids to Be Asked for on the Havana Contract.

HAVANA, Dec. 12 .- The municipality by a vote of 11 to 10, decided today to put up for public bidding the contract for sewering and paving the city according to the plans made by the engineer's de-partment and approved by the munici-pality. This was passed as an amendment to conditions that were drawn up by a committee of five councilmen, which gave committee of five councilmen, which gave Mr. Dady the right of tanteo, that is the right to receive compensation for the right to receive compensation for the plans prepared by him. Some of the councilmen did not understand the amendment. After it was carried its author ex-plained that as no mention was made by name of any owner of plans it was

judges, has unanimously decided against the clients of Senor Capote in a civil trial of the cases for which five judges were dismissed by Senor Gener, Secretary of Justice. These judges previously decided in favor of Capote's clients, which caused in layor of Capote's clients, which caused Senor Gener to decide that they were unfit to remain on the bench, being either dis-honest or incompetent. Today's decision proves that Senor Gener was right. Four of the judges who were dismissed, and who were on Sunday elected members of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association, have asked for a trial, which will be granted.

The constitutional convention continues its private meetings. Each of the sec-tions has selected one of its own members to form the committee of five, which will draw up the final definite constitutional project. The delegates say they are get-ting along well and expect to finish their labors by the end of January. Senor Lacret and other delegates have proposed that Cuba indemnify the United

States for the expenses incurred through the war with Spain.

Though it has been settled that the form of government shall not be federal, out unitarian propositions based on federalism are frequently submitted to the

## DISCONTENT IN CUBA.

Talk of an Insurrection Against th American Administration.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.-Richard Ses Hood's Immunes during the Spanish war and remained there as superintendent of a New York mining company at Santiago, passed through here today en route to the company. there is much discontent and talk of insurrection against the United States among the lower class of Cuban natives in Sautingo and Puerto Principe.

A number of Cuban leaders claim that

they have been completely ignored by General Wood and have worked so upon the passions of the peons and others of the ignorant classes that it is well recognized in Santiago that an outbreak against the Uni-ted States is possible. Reports to that effect have been frequent in Cuba, that if the American soldiers are not out of Cuby May when the rainy season begins, a would-be insurrectionists will raise the fing of rebellion

Mr. Session says that the Cubans are well supplied with arms, but he does not think the disturbers can get out over 6,000 or 7,000 men, and certainly not over 10,000 All the facts in connection with this movement are well known to General Wood and the military authorities, and the necessary precautions have been taken, but for obvious reasons they have not eared to publish too much on this subject. With the exception of these men, who wish to disturb the peace, all other Cubans in the eastern province are for peace and quiet.

## SENATOR DAVIS' WILL

The Entire Estate, Real and Personal, Left to His Widow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12 .- The will o the late Senator Cushman K. Davis, who died November 27, was filed for probate today by Mrs. Anna M. Davis, the widow The will, which is very concise and was made during the Senator's last illness leaves all his estate to Mrs. Davis, and names the St. Paul Trust Company as ex-

estate is valued at \$25,000 in personal and \$40,000 in real property, valuable library of 8,000 volumes. taining some rare works, is to be sold in-

## A NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

Chiengo Broker Negotiating Proposition for \$100,000,000.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 12.-George D. Cook, a bond broker, of Chleago, who recently placed a large issue of Mexican State and municipal bonds in the United States, passed through here today on his ne from a visit to the City of Mexico, where he was the guest of President Diaz. He stated that he offered the Mexican Government, through President Diaz, a loan of \$100,000,000 4 per cent bonds, and that his offer was now under considera-tion and would probably be accepted.

#### WANTS A GOD-FEARING MAN. heldon's London Imitator Hunting for a Dramatic Critic.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- The Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who will edit the "Sun." an afternoon paper, from December 17 to December 22, has asked Mr. George Edwardes, manager of the Caiety Theatre, to deal with the dramatics for that paper during the period of Mr. Parker's editorship, "accepting as your guide the spirit that rules both you and Mr. Parker added that he could offer

neither price nor temporal reward, but that the work must be one of love. He requested Mr. Edwardes if he was unable to Boiled Down. lo the work, which he was convinced (From the New York World.) the Lord's, to recommend some simple-minded, godly, God-fearing man for the Queen Victoria's speech of two sentences holds the record for brevity in her sixty odd years of royal deliverances to Parliament. And it might have been made still shorter. All it really say Mr. Edwardes is considering the propo-

#### A Decision Against Combinations by the Illinois Superior Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.-Enforcement of the anti-trust law and the prevention of Illinois corporations from banding together in oppressive combinations are made certain by a decision of three of the judges of the Superior Court—Tuley, Waterman, and Dunne. They today sustained the validity of the anti-trust act compelling corporations to file affidavits that they are not connected with any trust or com-bination. Three cases were heard, and the judges overruled the demurrers of the

defendants The suit in which the important decision was rendered was one brought by the Attorney General of the State to re-cover fines of \$50 each from 870 corporawhich have failed to file with the office affidavits stating that they are part of any trust or combination in re-

straint of trade.

The decision was read by Judge Tuley, who reviewed the arguments presented a the hearing. Though the section under discussion was upheld by the court, more attention is directed to the ruling of two of the judges, Judges Dunne and Water-man, that section 1 of the anti-trust act is unconstitutional because it is an amendment of the general incorporation laws, and is held to be a special law, and because, in the opinion of the judges, the Legislature in its passage exceeds its assage exceeds its corporations. The power to classify

classification is held by the court to be made on arbitrary lines. Following the announcement of the disagreement of the three judges on the question of the constitutionality of sec-tion 1 of the act of 1891, as amended, Judge Tuley proceeded to review the remaining sections of the act, and an-nounced the conclusion in which his col-leagues concurred, that the other sections are not invalidated by the ban on the first

### OPPOSED TO FEDERATION.

Sentiment in Newfoundland Against Union With Canada.

MONTREAL Dec 12 -The Hop. A. B. Morine, leader of the Conservative Opposi tion in Newfoundland, is in this city. Speaking as to the following in favor of confederation with the Dominion of Cana-

There is no party which advocates con-"There is no party which advocates confederation. The question is not a live one. There are individuals in both parties who in a quiet way favor union with Canada, but the dominant feeling of the people is against confederation. The most cordial tantamount to refusal to grant the right feeling exists toward, the United States of tantee to Mr. Dady.

The Audiencia, consisting of seven change is very strong.

"A great deal of interest is being manifested over the question of a renewal of the Bond Blaine Treaty, and whether New-foundland would be allowed to treat with the Americans irrespective of Canada. It is said Sir Wilfred Laurier's Government will not renew the objection raised by the Governments of Sir John A MacDonald and Sir John Thompson, and it is believed that in the absence of any such protest from Canada, an arrangement with the United States could be made.

### FIRE IN A PRINTING PLANT.

The Christian and Missionary Alli ance Suffers a Heavy Loss

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 12.-The printing plant of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of which the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson is the head, suffered a heavy loss and narrowly escaped total destruction by fire this afternoon. As it was, the damage will foot up to about \$20,000, to say noth-ing of the loss of the holiday trade in books upon which the establishment was counting. When the fire broke out Dr. Simpson was at his home, a short distance away. As soon as he saw the smoke and

flames he hastened to the scene.

The fire started in the embossing room.
As it was the dinner hour, no one was in
that part of the building when the fire broke out, so it got under f:ll headway before it was discovered. By nard work e publishing department in an adjoining building was saved. tion, who went to Cuba as a Heutenant of ably cause the "Christian Allience" news paper to suspend for this week.

### HERRING IN LAKE ONTARIO. The Salt Water Fish Reported in

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 12.-Fishermen here report an unprecedented appearance of sea herring in Lake Ontario. A colony from the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of St Lawrence seems to have taken up their abode in Lake Ontario. Their appearance so many hundred miles from salt water is believed to be due to the deepening of the canals. Samples of the sea herring have been secured by the Government for examination owing to the remarkable distance they have come from ocean and a report will be made on the matter.

### BUCK TO STAY AT TOKYO. The American Minister at Japan No

Coming Home at Present. ATLANTA, Dec. 12.-Col. E. A. Buck, United States Minister to Japan, will not return home before spring, probably the latter part of March. The announcement everal days ago that he had sailed from Vokehama for the United States gave rise to vague rumors concerning the probable meaning of his return.

A letter received in Atlanta from the

Minister yesterday announced that he has abandoned the idea of leaving his post before spring and that his return may not be expected before that time.

# SALARIES AT MANILA.

The Philippine Commission Provides for a Readjustment.

MANILA, Dec. 12 .- The Philippine Commission has passed bills providing for a readjustment of the salaries paid to civil officials, these having been previously fixed in a haphazard manner, owing to the exigencies of the military situation. commission also passed Mr. Wright's bill appropriating \$150,000 for the maintenance a provincial native police force. This force is chiefly designed to suppress

Subsequent to the passage of these bills the commission again took up the discus-tion of the saloon bill which is designed to restrict and regulate the liquor business here. Several citizen and lawyers appeared and argued in behalf of the saloon keepers. The measure has not yet been passed

## (From the Philadelphia Record.)

How quickly a bad precedent leads to rank abuses has been shown in the po-litical use of the army paymasterships. When a retiring President wanted to provide for the future support of his private secretary by the Government a commis sion as paymaster in the army was is sued to the secretary, although he had never been in the military service of the United States, and although the place wa ought by men who had fought with di tinction throughout the war of the rebellion. Since then the relatives or personal or party friends of prominent Republican Senators and Representatives have been made army paymasters, some of them at the age of sixty or more years, thus mak ing retirement on half pay follow a year or two of service by a lifelong civilian. The whole business is demoralizing. It is an injustice to faithful officers of the army and the navy, and encourages dishoussty; for the navy retired list is for officers of the navy, and the army retired list for army officers who have served for reasonable time.

"The war is still on. Pay! pay! pay!

### HARD FIGHTING REPORTED.

Advices Indicating Rebel Victories

in the Colombian Civil War. NEW YORK Dec 12 -- Mail advices received today from various parts of Colombia, which are confirmed by passengers who arrived from Panama, tell of desperate fighting in every State between the revolutionary forces and the Government troops. The rebels, according to these advices, are gaining ground steadily and have inaugurated a more aggressive campaign with which they hope soon to triumph over the Government.

An epidemic of malarial and other fe-vers has occurred and Senor Arturo Bri-gard, Colombian Consul General here, has been ordered by his Government to ship a large supply of quinine for use of the

non were captured by the insurgents.

This battle was a preliminary to the great engagement that has for some time been anticipated at Corozal. This place is an important stronghold, and 4,000 rebels under Gen. Rafael Uribe are gathered in the vicinity against 5,000 Government troops. It is believed here that this battle has already been fought by that intle has aiready been fought, but that information has not been permitted to get

ut. From Magdalena comes news that Gen. Vargas Santos. President of the revolu tionary Government, with his force, has reached the port of Rio Hacha and estab-lished the Government there. Rio Hacha has been for some time in the hands of the rebels.

Advices favorable to the revolutionist cause were also received from the departments of Cundinamarca, Tollma, and Boyaca.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES. Topic Discussed by the Munici.

pal League of Charleston. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12 .- The fourth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities met here today. The session will last through Saturday. The convention this morning was formally welcome by Governor McSweeny and by Mayor Smyth of Charleston. Mayor Chappell, of Columbus, Ga., discussed "The Regulation of Saloons" at the business meeting this afternoon. Mayor Fox, of Morristown, N. J., a minister, declared that the sale of liquor must be suppressed only when it involves public disorder and a breach of the peace, public disorder and a breach of the peace, but beyond that it must be left to the moral influences at work in a community.

W. N. Baker, editor of the "Engineering News." read a paper on "Sewerage Disposal Problems." Thomas C. Perkins, consulting engineer, of Hartford, Cong., read a paper on "A Practical Illustration of Municipal Ownership in a New England Community of 16 000 Inhabitants."

Community of 16,000 inhabitants."

Tonight a reception was tendered to the mayors by Governor McSweeny and Mayor

### VICTORY FOR THE LIBERALS.

Financial Questions Influence Elections in Prince Edward Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 12 .-The provincial general elections took place today and the result is that the Liberal Government headed by Premier Farquaharson is sustained by a majority of eight. When the Legislature was dis-solved a month ago the Liberal majority in the House was three. It was a fore-gone conclusion then that the Government would win in the general elections. The finances of Prince Edward Island

Government. A provincial Government in sympathy with the Ottawa Administration, it was argued, would appeal for beter financial terms with stronger chances

# MANY UNIQUE WAR DEVICES.

Ordnance. The annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, which has just during the year. These are classified un-

der the head of "subjects considered," and the ingenuity of the American is strangely displayed.
Not less than nine airships were offered to the board during the year. All of these were rejected. Among those with aerial machines are Carl Browne, Philo T. Rood Cererac Paul, John H. Crozier, and

others of less fame. George F. Cole offered a military bievcle, which was declined. John F. Schultz presented a system of breastworks on rollers, that the army might pushing the defences before it. was declined. An ammunition wristlet, a device for carrying cartridges around th arms was offered by T. C. Orndorff, and is

indergoing a test. undergoing a test.

J. A. Shires and B. Klazkin offered shells loaded with snuff, the idea being to keep the enemy sneezing so that the troops would be unable to fight. These were declined. O. W. Peterson offered a shell loaded with sleep-producing drugs, which would end all carnage. This was not accepted. W. S. Franklin has offered abelts loaded with glass, while John G. shells loaded with glass, while John G. Krouse proposes to load the missiles with ether. Neither of these offers was ac-

W. M. Jensen offers a magnetic bulle deflecter, which when worn by troops will cause bullets to deflect and pass harmless, by by. This was not accepted. Two arm-ored cars, many shields, a bomb for carrying despatches, and several aerial tor-pedoes were also offered and rejected. J. M. Davies offered a "device to inter-fere with the enemy's aim," which was not accepted. Edmond Raymond has a builet-proof cloth which found no sympathy. A ball-bearing shell is another of the old shell is another of the odd things presented.

## Applications for Statehood.

There are serious objections to the ad-

mission of sparsely populated Territories into the Union of States. Unfortunately little weight is given to these objections convincing as they may be, by the poli-ticians. The chance to secure half a dozen Senators is a temptation which the average party man cannot resist. In the Fifty-seventh Congress the Republicans will have large majorities in both houses. and can enact any legislation which the leaders determine to put through. If the Territories which are now seeking admis-sion are reasonably sure to elect Repub-lican Senators and Representatives they may soon be given statehood. Doubtless there are some Eastern Republicans wh will not welcome their admission. York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, which have large financial, com-mercial, and manufacturing interests, might not relish the idea of giving Arizona the same influence in the Senate which each of these States enjoys. On a question of tariff or finance the votes of New Mexico's Senators would count for as much as the votes of the Senators who represent the Empire State of the Union. might be thought, therefore, that there ald be strong opposition from the East to the admission of new States. It is not likely that it will materialize, however, or will be carried to an extreme. The door will doubtless be opened to the Ter-ritories if they promise to cast their lo politically with the party in power.

not be deried by those who have fasted a Macreen, Senate, and Lager that these re the most delicious of all mait and

### IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who came here to take part in the Centennial Celebration, left the city yesterday for Shreveport, La. where he was called owing to the death of his father-in-law, H. E. Poster. Governor McMillin was registered at the Normandie Hotel. Before leaving

he said: "Tennessee was never in a more prosperous condition than today. Our State debt, which was very heavy, is rapidly being reduced. It will be entirely wiped out in a few years. This is the most interesting item to the people of my State, but to the public in general I will say that Tennessee is divided not only into three geographical divisions, but also into three geological divisions. In Western Tennessee cotton is the principal product, In an engagement at Tolu Viejo, in the Department of Bolivar, on November 25, the rebels lost two of their ablist officers, Gen. P. Camacho and Col. Enrique Pinedo. The killing of their superior officers only caused the rebels to fight more desperately, with the result that they won a decided victory. Their losses in killed and wounded numbered about 100. Two hundred of the Government force were taken that this is due to reform legislation and that they are proposition, the reduction of the State debt, I will say that this is due to reform legislation and dred of the Government force were taken that this is due to reform legislation and prisoners and about 100 killed. Five canother economic conditions that have been other economic conditions that have been observed in the State during theh past few

> Hon. J. Henry Willison, of Windsor, Can-ada, is at the Arlington. Mr. Willison is a member of the Canadian Parliament, While here he will pay particular attention to the manner in which the American Congress transacts business. Speaking of Canadian politics, he says:

> Some years ago the unnexation question was the issue of the day. We have no issue at this time. The annexation proposition, however, is sure to come up. We have two political parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Laberals want an-nexation, the Conservatives are loyal to England, the mother country. There is no telling when the agitation will break out again. I am very much in favor of annex-ation, but I am only one among a great many. Whether the Liberals can gather strength enough to carry out their project, time alone will tell. To my mind it is patent that we are fast drifting toward America, and I really think annexation will come within a few years. When it does come, it will be with such a rush that the opposition will wake up and find them-selves clizens of the United States, without knowing how it happened."

Platt B. Walker and William Secson, of Minneapolis, are at the Arlington, Mr. Walker is a well known lumberman in the Northwest. Mr. Seeson is one of Minnesota's prominent lawyers. They are in nesota's prominent lawyers. They are in the city merely for pleasure, having come here to spend a week or two from the cares of business life. Mr. Walker says that the lumbermen of the Northwest are feeling extremely good. This goodness is due to the bright prospects which face them at this time of the year. As far as the lumbermen can observe the timber business in Minnesota will this year be more vigorously pushed than has Leen done for a great many years past. They are sending large crews of men into the forests with instructions to lose no time in making logs of the standing timber. The lumbermen feel that within the next few years the timber lands of the Northwest will be materially reduced and they propose to get as much out of the forests as they can. Mr. Seeson says that the people of Hennepin County are much gratified over the fact that a Senatorial candidate has been agreed upon by the political element in that part of the State.

"We haven't had a genuine Iowa blizzard in twenty years," said W. H. Day, of Dubuque, at the Normandie last night, "I remember the time when a blizzard would come with us and stay for three are in a very straitened condition and the electors believed that if a Conservative administration were sustained they would cut off all hope of assistance that might be given by the Liberal Federal suit that when a blizzard does start on its wild career it is specify well settled. tact with our large buildings and wellpepulated communities. Our State, you know, was at one time nothing but prairie land. Within the last half century the prairie has been transformed into a hive of industry. You will find manufacturing establishments throughout the entire State. We have no forest to speak of, but a person traveling through our State would thick we possessed large timber in-terests. This is owing to the fact that our people, the rich and poor alike, have been received by the Senate, contains a been abic, to a large degree, to own their list of curious offers made by inventors own homes. It was a matter of local pride with them to beautify their surroundings, In doing this they resorted to the planting of trees and shrubbery. changed the climate. It is well known that in certain sections of our country, where dry weather was a thing to be counted upon at all seasons of the year, an abundance of rain could be had by the planting of trees. These trees drew Such is true of our State. we had planty of rain and snow in their seasons, the building up of communities and the planting of small forests have given us a uniform climate."

> Ex-United States District Attorney Engene G. Hay, of Minneapolis, is at the Shoreham. Mr. Hay is now a special United States attorney, located in the Northwest, to look after certain lumber claims, in which this Government is interested. He is in the city to confer with s superiors as to work he has in hand

Henry W. Lee, of Montgomery, Ala., is registered at the St. James. "We have cheap labor in the South," said he last night, "but it is not our fault that we do not pay higher wages to our laborers. It is human nature to get labor as cheaply as possible. Here is the way we are situnted: A great many years ago a few Chileans came to this country. They lo-cated in the South. The wages we paid them were a great deal more than they received in their own country, but were materially smaller than what we ordi-narily paid our help. These Chileans wrote home to their friends, telling them of the great country they were in and the large salaries they received. A short time after these friends began to flock into the States. They usually located with us. We could obtain help at any figure we chose to pay. These men were as good as the negro and vastly superior to the Chinaman. We employed them Now we have from two to three thousand Chileans every year, fresh from their own country, and willing to work for what we will pay. They come here on their own accord, so we are not violating the Alien Labor law. We give them work when they ask for it. They remain with us for a few months, get a little money ahead, and then go into the "peddling" business. They are a business people, and soon become their own bosses. In a few years they return to their own country. We are never in want of help, however, as the new-comers are of sufficient numbers to offset the number who either go into business or return to their former he

Ira A. Williams, of Indianapolis, is at the Shoreham. Mr. Williams is a lawyer by profession and is in the city to appear before the Supreme Court. He says that the Hoosier State is fast coming to the front in matters not alone political. have all manner of manufacturing enter-prises," he said, "and are calling for more. Indiana wants everything she can get. We are pretty well taken care of, in a political sense, but we now want busi-ness. Of course, I am speaking for the business element of our State. There are a great many politicians in Indiana and they all want office. But the other class want business. We have just finished vegotlations for a \$50,000 wire mill at Crawfordsville and negotiations are pending for the establishment of other concerns. We will get them, too. The Hoosier never yet went after anything he did not get."